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THE Fats and Oils SITUATION

BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS
UNITED STATES DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE

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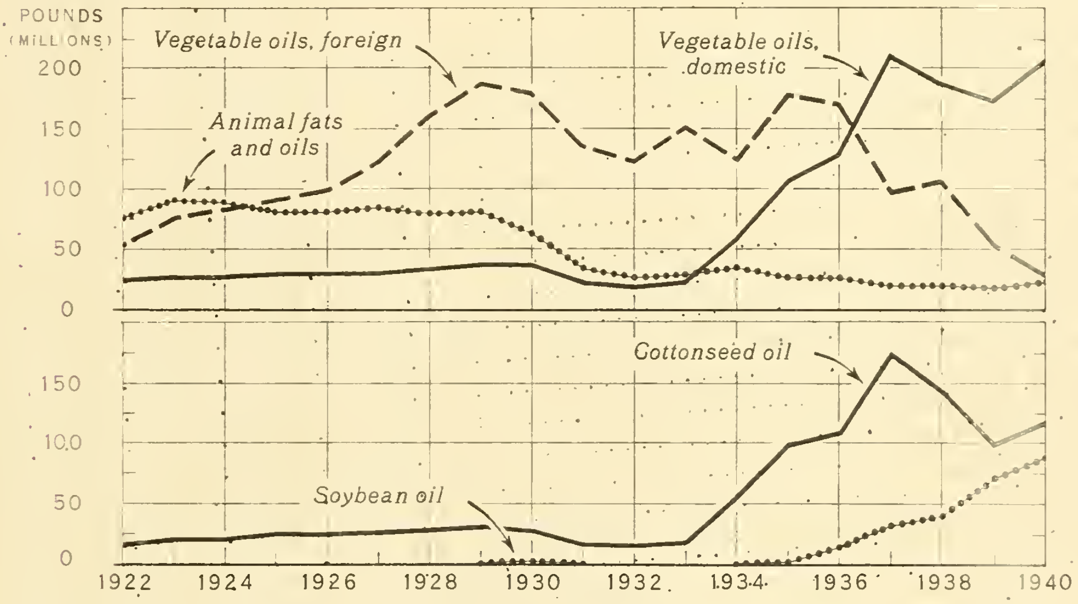
FATS AND OILS USED IN OLEOMARGARINE, UNITED STATES, 1922-40



DATA FOR 1940 ARE PRELIMINARY

U. S. DEPARTMENT OF AGRICULTURE NEG. 38069 BUREAU OF AGRICULTURAL ECONOMICS

FROM 1926 THROUGH 1936 IMPORTED OILS MADE UP MORE THAN HALF OF THE TOTAL FATS USED IN MARGARINE. SINCE 1936 THE USE OF DOMESTIC OILS HAS INCREASED GREATLY. IN 1940 COTTONSEED OIL AND SOYBEAN OIL ACCOUNTED FOR NEARLY 80 PERCENT OF THE TOTAL FATS USED. A FEDERAL PROCESSING TAX OF 3 CENTS PER POUND ON COCONUT OIL, LEVIED IN 1934, AND RECENT STATE TAXES ON MARGARINE CONTAINING IMPORTED OILS HAVE BEEN MAINLY RESPONSIBLE FOR THE SHIFT FROM FOREIGN TO DOMESTIC FATS AND OILS. THE MARKED INCREASE IN SOYBEAN OIL PRODUCTION SINCE 1934 ALSO HAS BEEN A CONTRIBUTING FACTOR.

Table 1.- Price per pound of specified fats and oils, February 1939 and 1940, December-February 1940-41

Item	February		1940-41		
	1939	1940	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
Butter, 92-score, Chicago	25.5	29.0	34.2	30.1	30.1
Butter, 92-score, New York	26.2	29.6	34.8	31.1	30.8
Oleomargarine, dom. veg., Chicago	14.5	15.0	14.5	14.5	14.5
Compounds (animal and veg. cooking fats), Chicago	9.2	9.5	8.4	10.3	10.5
Lard, prime steam, tierces, Chicago	6.6	6.1	4.4	5.2	6.2
Lard, refined, cartons, Chicago 1/	7.5	6.7	6.2	6.8	6.8
Oleo oil, extra, tierces, Chicago	7.5	7.2	7.1	7.0	7.0
Oleostearine, bbl., N. Y.	6.3	6.4	6.2	6.4	6.3
Tallow, edible, Chicago	5.3	5.4	4.6	5.4	5.1
Corn oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	6.0	6.1	5.9	6.7	6.6
Corn oil, refined, bbl., N. Y.	8.9	8.6	8.5	9.1	9.4
Cottonseed oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. S.E. mills	5.6	6.0	4.8	5.4	5.3
Cottonseed oil, p.s.y., tank cars, N. Y.	6.7	6.9	5.9	6.4	6.2
Peanut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. mills	5.8	6.9	4.9	5.6	5.3
Peanut oil, dom. refined, bbl., N. Y.	9.2	9.6	7.7	8.2	8.5
Soybean oil, crude, tank cars, midwestern mills	4.8	5.4	4.5	5.1	5.1
Soybean oil, dom., crude, drums, N. Y.	6.3	6.9	6.3	6.9	6.8
Soybean oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	7.5	8.3	7.7	8.2	8.0
Babassu oil, tanks, N. Y.	6.2	6.3	5.8	---	---
Coconut oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Pacific Coast 2/	5.7	5.8	5.5	5.9	6.0
Coconut oil, edible, tanks, N. Y.	7.2	7.4	6.8	7.0	7.2
Olive oil, edible, drums, N. Y.	25.1	26.7	43.3	43.2	42.9
Olive-oil foots, prime, drums, N. Y.	7.1	8.3	10.4	10.2	10.6
Olive-oil, inedible, drums, N. Y.	12.0	12.9	31.7	31.2	30.4
Palm oil, Niger, crude, drums, N. Y. 2/	6.7	8.2	6.6	7.4	7.2
Palm oil, Sumatra, bulk, N. Y. 2/	5.8	---	5.0	5.2	5.2
Rape oil, refined, bbl., N. Y.	3/10.8	3/13.7	13.3	12.8	12.7
Rape oil, blown, bbl., N. Y.	14.2	17.2	17.5	17.5	17.5
Sesame oil, refined, drums, N. Y.	9.5	11.6	---	---	---
Teaseed oil, crude, drums, N. Y.	9.0	12.5	17.5	17.5	17.2
Tallow, inedible, Chicago	5.0	5.0	4.2	4.7	4.5
Grease, A white, Chicago	5.1	5.1	4.1	4.8	4.6
Menhaden oil, crude, tanks, f.o.b. Baltimore	4.0	4.7	4.0	4.4	4.7
Sardine oil, crude, tanks, Pacific Coast	3.9	4.9	5.3	5.4	6.0
Whale oil, refined, bleached winter, drums, N. Y.	8.2	3/9.5	9.5	9.5	9.5
Linseed oil, raw, tank cars, Minneapolis	8.3	10.1	7.9	8.7	8.8
Linseed oil, raw, drums, carlots, N. Y.	8.6	10.4	8.8	9.6	9.6
Perilla oil, drums, N. Y.	3/9.6	3/20.0	18.0	18.0	18.1
Oiticica oil, drums, N. Y.	9.8	20.2	19.0	19.0	18.1
Tung oil, drums, N. Y.	15.0	27.5	26.9	27.2	27.6
Castor oil, dehydrated, drums, carlots, N. Y.	---	18.1	13.1	13.1	13.2
Castor oil, No. 3 bbl., N. Y.	9.2	12.8	9.8	9.8	9.8
Cod-liver oil, med. U.S.P. bbl., N.Y. (dol. per bbl.)	25.5	33.5	72.5	71.7	68.5
Cod oil, Newfoundland, bbl., N. Y.	4.0	9.6	8.0	8.4	8.7

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, The National Provisioner, and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service and Bureau of Labor Statistics. Prices quoted include excise taxes and duties where applicable. 1/ Reported in tubs prior to Ju 1940. 2/ Three-cent processing tax added to price as originally quoted. 3/ Revis

THE FATS AND OILS SITUATION

Summary

Lard production has declined considerably with reduced hog marketings during the past 3 months, and is expected to continue substantially smaller than a year earlier throughout 1941. Lard prices, after declining during most of 1940, advanced sharply in January and February this year. In the latter month the average price of prime steam lard at Chicago was about 40 percent higher than in December, although only slightly higher than in February last year.

The price of sardine oil also advanced fairly sharply in January and February in response to reduced output and to a strong demand for vitamin oils. Prices of other fats and oils have not changed greatly in recent months. The general level of prices for fats and oils in February, at 68 percent of the 1924-29 average, was one point higher than a month earlier and one point higher than a year earlier. Domestic demand for fats is now stronger than it was a year ago and is expected to improve further this year. But the effective foreign demand is weaker than at this time last year because of the blockade of most of continental Europe.

Rising costs for ocean shipments since January 1 have been reflected in higher prices for coconut oil and copra. A shortage of shipping space for coconut oil exists as a result of the withdrawal of some British vessels equipped with deep-cargo tanks from the Philippine-United States run. Imports for coconut oil in January were about 30 percent below the average monthly rate maintained in 1940. Difficulties in obtaining shipments from abroad also have resulted in reduced imports of olive oil and tung oil.

Production and consumption of margarine were moderately larger in 1940 than in 1939, and prices were slightly higher. Higher prices for butter were chiefly responsible for the improved demand for margarine. Nearly 80 percent of the fats used in margarine in 1940 consisted of cottonseed and soybean oils. Imported oils accounted for 11 percent of the total compared with 75 percent in 1933. Taxes imposed on imported oils and on margarine containing such oils, together with increased domestic output of soybean oil, have been the factors primarily responsible for the marked increase in the use of domestic vegetable oils and the decrease in the use of imported oils during the past few years.

-- March 14, 1941

REVIEW OF RECENT DEVELOPMENTS

Lard prices up sharply in February

The average price of prime steam lard at Chicago in February, at 6.2 cents per pound, was 19 percent higher than in January and 41 percent above the recent low in December 1940. The sharp advance in lard prices has not been accompanied by corresponding gains in prices for other fats. Prices of sardine and menhaden oils advanced fairly sharply in February, and prices of coconut oil and tung oil advanced moderately. But prices of tallow and greases, oiticica oil, and cod-liver oil were moderately lower than a month earlier, and prices of other fats and oils showed little change.

The weekly rate of hog slaughter continued to decline in February, and for the month averaged about 8 percent less than in January. The number of hogs slaughtered under Federal inspection in February, totaling 3,725,000 head, was 13 percent smaller than in February last year. The January slaughter was 16 percent smaller than a year earlier. Hog slaughter is expected to continue substantially below last year's levels throughout 1941. The marked reduction in lard output accompanying the decrease in hog slaughter has been the factor primarily responsible for the advance in lard prices during the past 2 months.

In the case of sardine oil and menhaden oil, the price gains in recent months have been the result mainly of a small sardine catch this season together with a relatively strong demand for vitamin oils for use in poultry feeds.

The general level of fats and oils prices in February, at 68 percent of the 1924-29 average, was one point higher than in February last year. Prices of cod-liver, olive, and sardine oils were substantially higher than a year earlier, and prices of corn oil and butter were moderately higher. Lard prices were up slightly. On the other hand, prices of edible beef fats, soybean oil, cottonseed oil; linseed oil, oiticica oil, perilla oil, inedible tallow and greases, palm oil, peanut oil, and castor oil were roughly 5 to 25 percent lower in February this year than last. The effective world demand for fats and oils is now considerably weaker than it was a year ago, when most of continental Europe was still open to world trade.

Copra prices continue to advance

The price of copra in bags, f.o.b. Pacific Coast, averaged $1.82 per 100 pounds in February, 6 percent higher than a month earlier and 3 percent higher than a year earlier. Prices received by farmers for cottonseed and peanuts advanced slightly in February, but remained below last year's levels. Soybean and flaxseed prices declined in February and were considerably lower than in February last year.

The comparative strength in copra prices has been due chiefly to increased ocean shipping costs. Russian and Japanese purchases of copra in the Philippines also may have been a contributing factor. According to trade reports, 23,287 metric tons or approximately 51 million pounds of copra were exported from the Philippines to Chinese, Japanese, and Russian ports from November 1940 through early February 1941.

Imports reduced by shipping difficulties; lard exports show moderate gain

As a result of difficulties in obtaining shipments from the Mediterranean area, imports of olive oil totaled only 1 million pounds in January compared with average imports of about 7 million pounds monthly during 1940. Imports held up fairly well through August last year, but fell off to about half the normal rate during the final 4 months. A further marked reduction occurred in January this year.

Inshipments of tung oil from China also were unusually small in January, totaling only 1 million pounds compared with 16 million pounds in January a year ago. Approximately 97 million pounds of tung oil were imported during 1940; more than 90 percent of the total, however, was brought in during the first 8 months of the year.

Copra shipments were well maintained in January. But imports of coconut oil, totaling 22 million pounds, were about 30 percent below the average monthly rate last year. Several British vessels equipped with deep-cargo tanks recently were withdrawn from the Philippine-United States run, creating a shortage of shipping space for coconut oil. It has been reported that some coconut oil purchased in the Philippines for December shipment will not be shipped to the United States before April. A few British as well as American and Japanese vessels equipped with deep-cargo tanks remain in trans-Pacific service. Several Danish vessels formerly engaged in carrying coconut oil from the Philippines are now tied up in American ports.

Lard exports in January, totaling 14 million pounds, were about 2 million pounds larger than in December, but were 14 million pounds smaller than in January last year. The United Kingdom, formerly our most important foreign market, has taken no lard since last August, although British inquiries for lard recently have been reported. Cuba and Mexico are now the two principal foreign outlets. During the past 3 months, Japan also has been a buyer. Approximately 1.1 million pounds of lard were exported to Japan in December and 1.6 million pounds in January. These shipments were unusual, as Japan ordinarily is a net exporter of fats and oils. About 18 million pounds of lard were shipped to Finland in 1940; shipments to Finland in January this year totaled 771,000 pounds.

Exports of soybeans for the 1940-41 season to date have been negligible. In 1939-40, nearly 11 million bushels were exported, largely to the Netherlands and Scandinavian countries, which are now cut off by blockade.

OLEOMARGARINE: RECENT TRENDS

Production-consumption of margarine increased as butter prices advance

Consumption of oleomargarine totaled 319 million pounds in 1940, 6 percent more than in 1939, but 20 percent less than the record consumption of 397 million pounds in 1937. Production of margarine, which is closely related to consumption, amounted to 320 million pounds in 1940, 6 percent more than in 1939. Increased prices for butter apparently were chiefly responsible for the increased output and use of margarine. The wholesale price of 92-score butter at Chicago in 1940, averaging 28.7 cents per pound, was 3.3 cents higher than in 1939. In contrast, the price of oleomargarine (domestic vegetable, uncolored), at 14.8 cents per pound, was only 0.1 cent higher than in the previous year.

Per capita consumption of margarine totaled 2.4 pounds in 1940, 0.1 pound higher than in 1939 but 0.7 pound below the recent peak in 1937 and 1 pound below the 1919-20 record per capita level. Per capita consumption of butter declined 0.2 pound from 1939 to 1940. The combined consumption of butter and margarine per capita, at 19.8 pounds, thus was 0.1 pound smaller in 1940 than in 1939. The low price and unusually large consumption of lard may have been partly responsible for this reduction.

Use of margarine as a cooking fat

In recent years, margarine has been used as a cooking as well as a table fat. According to the Census of Manufactures, 31 million pounds of margarine, or more than 10 percent of total consumption, were used in the bread and other bakery products industry in 1939. Additional quantities are used in households and restaurants for cooking purposes. Margarine resembles butter in cooking properties. Efforts recently have been made by manufacturers to improve its utility for frying purposes.

Production and use of margarine varies widely by States

The manufacture of margarine is confined largely to a few States. Approximately 58 percent of the total output in the fiscal year 1939-40 was in Illinois, Ohio, and Indiana. California, Kansas, and New Jersey followed with 26 percent of the total; most of the 16 percent remaining was produced in Michigan, Texas, Maryland, and Missouri.

Data concerning consumption of margarine by States are not available. But judging from the number of retail dealers licensed to sell oleomargarine, consumption varies widely. In 1939-40 the number of licensed dealers per million population varied from none in Wisconsin and North Dakota to 2,837 in Kansas. The total number of dealers decreased in most States in 1939-40, although significant increases occurred in Connecticut, Alabama, Mississippi, Arkansas, Louisiana, and Washington. (Table 5.)

Cottonseed and soybean oils displace coconut oil in margarine

Cottonseed oil in 1940 made up 45 percent of the total fats used in the manufacture of margarine compared with 10 percent 10 years earlier. Soybean oil, which accounted for less than 1 percent of the total fats 10 years ago, made up 34 percent of the total last year. In contrast, the use of vegetable oils of foreign origin, chiefly coconut oil, has declined sharply in recent years. Approximately 64 percent of the total fats used in 1930 and 75 percent of the total in 1933 consisted of foreign oils; such oils made up only 22 percent of the total in 1939 and 11 percent in 1940.

A Federal excise tax of 3 cents per pound was levied in 1934 on the first domestic processing of coconut oil imported from the Philippines (5 cents if imported from other countries) and similar taxes were imposed on the processing of palm-kernel and palm oils. These taxes tended to increase prices of the imported oils in relation to prices of domestic oils. In addition to the Federal processing taxes, several States during the past few years have levied excise taxes on oleomargarine containing imported oils. The various tax measures adopted have been largely responsible for the tendency of margarine manufacturers to substitute cottonseed oil and soybean oil for coconut and other imported oils, although the marked increase in domestic production of soybean oil since 1934 has been a contributing factor.

Since 1934, Brazilian babassu oil has been used to some extent in margarine in competition with coconut oil, which it resembles. But production costs for babassu oil are comparatively high, and with taxes in some States discriminating against margarine containing babassu as well as other imported oils, the substitution of babassu oil for coconut oil has been of minor importance.

Importance of margarine as an outlet for fats

A total of 257 million pounds of fats and oils (excluding milk) was used in the manufacture of margarine in 1940. This was equivalent to about 3 percent of the total consumption of fats and oils for all purposes, and to about 8 percent of the total consumption of edible fats and oils, excluding butter and lard. For individual items, the percentages of total use represented by margarine in 1940 were approximately as follows: Oleo oil, 21 percent; soybean oil, 17; babassu oil, 10; oleostearine, 9; cottonseed oil, 8; coconut oil, 4; peanut oil, 3; and lard, 0.3 percent.

Table 2.- Oleomargarine: Production, withdrawn for export, and withdrawn for consumption, United States, 1930-40

Calendar year	Production	Withdrawn for export	Withdrawn for consumption	
			Total 1/	Per capita 2/
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	Pounds
1930	325,660	1,869	323,262	2.6
1931	229,927	1,847	229,995	1.9
1932	203,232	1,621	201,688	1.6
1933	245,472	1,499	242,878	1.9
1934	264,410	1,595	263,237	2.1
1935	381,633	1,429	379,920	3.0
1936	393,293	1,197	390,995	3.0
1937	397,380	334	397,301	3.1
1938	385,234	151	385,166	3.0
1939	300,857	258	301,215	2.3
1940 3/	320,332	1,180	318,585	2.4

Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Data for earlier years beginning 1887 are given in the December 1938 issue of the Fats and Oils Situation, p. 7.

1/ Figures are for quantity withdrawn for general use, tax paid (Federal tax, 10 cents per pound on colored and one-fourth cent on uncolored) plus quantity withdrawn free for use of the United States in prisons and other Federal institutions.

2/ Based on July 1 population estimates.

3/ Preliminary.

Table 3.- Oleomargarine: Production in the United States as reported by the Agricultural Marketing Service and the Bureau of Internal Revenue, 1930-40

Calendar year	Agricultural Marketing Service							Bureau of Internal Revenue, total uncolored and colored
	Uncolored			Colored			Total uncolored and colored	
	Vegetable and nut oil	Combined animal and vegetable	Total	Vegetable and nut oil	Combined animal and vegetable	Total		
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1930	211,130	87,017	298,147	4,749	8,859	13,608	311,755	325,660
1931	162,931	52,876	215,807	2,150	3,996	6,146	221,953	229,927
1932	155,674	38,604	194,278	971	2,467	3,438	197,716	203,232
1933	199,008	40,719	239,727	703	1,801	2,504	242,231	245,472
1934	207,468	52,511	259,979	792	2,129	2,921	262,900	264,410
1935	329,764	46,087	375,851	936	1,890	2,826	378,677	381,633
1936	340,137	48,090	388,227	1,252	1,419	2,671	390,898	393,293
1937	349,477	40,320	389,797	955	748	1,703	391,500	397,380
1938	340,300	38,267	378,567	1,026	500	1,526	380,093	385,234
1939	265,901	34,492	300,393	1,045	392	1,437	301,830	300,857
1940 1/	277,375	40,881	318,256	1,942	474	2,416	320,672	320,332

Compiled as follows:

Agricultural Marketing Service, reports of manufacturers.

Bureau of Internal Revenue, annual reports of the Commissioner.

Data for earlier years beginning 1918 are given in "Oleomargarine: Statistics of Production, Materials used in Manufacture, Consumption, Trade, and Prices," Bureau of Agricultural Economics, August 1936, p. 2.

Production reports to the Bureau of Internal Revenue are required by law and are considered to be more accurate than reports to the Agricultural Marketing Service, which are voluntary; the latter are useful because they are broken down into special classifications.

1/ Preliminary.

Table 4.- Oleomargarine: Production, by States, 1935-39

State	Year beginning July				
	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939
Total colored and uncolored	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
R. I.	29	---	---	---	---
N. J.	26,116	24,219	29,857	20,587	19,374
Ohio	84,094	86,285	79,733	64,543	50,934
Ind.	30,003	36,549	42,223	40,916	33,162
Ill.	129,993	129,531	133,924	93,699	89,870
Mich.	13,119	14,626	19,572	18,788	16,573
Minn.	1,129	1,215	1,287	761	584
Mo.	9,435	11,145	11,229	8,300	8,587
Kans.	23,845	25,148	27,830	22,948	20,868
Md.	6,655	7,940	10,708	9,899	9,827
N. C.	---	---	---	30	2
S. C.	---	---	---	---	480
Ga.	---	---	---	1,599	2,937
Ala.	---	---	150	521	397
Tex.	5,020	5,557	6,983	7,252	10,068
Colo.	1,042	1,199	398	---	---
Oreg.	1,460	1,869	2,384	1,427	1,424
Calif.	39,798	43,981	49,126	41,702	38,631
U. S. 1/	371,738	389,264	415,404	332,973	303,717
Colored					
N. J.	859	463	217	193	213
Ohio	102	75	4	29	412
Ind.	44	55	57	23	3
Ill.	643	475	564	493	417
Mo.	295	338	247	102	129
Kans.	287	270	318	353	236
Md.	510	243	209	126	400
S. C.	---	---	---	---	26
Ga.	---	---	---	55	25
Tex.	10	30	29	8	---
Colo.	22	18	5	---	---
U. S. 1/	2,773	1,967	1,649	1,381	1,860
	Total colored and uncolored - percentage of United States production in specified States				
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
N. J.	7	6	7	6	6
Ohio	23	22	19	19	17
Ind.	8	9	10	12	11
Ill.	35	33	32	28	30
Mich.	3	4	5	6	5
Mo.	3	3	3	2	3
Kans.	6	6	7	7	7
Md.	2	2	2	3	3
Tex.	1	1	2	2	3
Calif.	11	11	12	13	13
Other	1	3	1	2	2
Total	100	100	100	100	100

Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. These data are not available on a calendar year basis. Data for earlier years beginning 1899 are given in Oleomargarine, op. cit., pp. 5-9.

1/ Totals of unrounded numbers.

Table 5.- Number of retail dealers licensed to sell uncolored oleomargarine and number per million population, by States, year beginning July, 1937-39

State	Retail dealers 1/			Retail dealers per million population 2/		
	1937	1938	1939	1937	1938	1939
	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number	Number
Maine	2,067	2,165	1,978	2,426	2,550	2,335
N. H.	1,243	991	888	2,471	1,994	1,805
Vt.	451	423	357	1,206	1,156	994
Mass.	5,011	4,192	3,624	1,142	963	839
R. I.	1,057	885	724	1,527	1,259	1,015
Conn.	1,436	812	966	831	473	565
N. Y.	13,952	12,272	11,154	1,063	923	828
N. J.	4,960	4,756	3,754	1,160	1,128	902
Pa.	4,622	4,332	3,912	459	434	395
Ohio	16,613	16,136	14,976	2,448	2,357	2,168
Ind.	9,939	9,536	8,961	2,878	2,771	2,614
Ill.	16,642	15,535	14,272	2,114	1,970	1,807
Mich.	12,505	11,797	10,647	2,523	2,310	2,026
Wis.	50	---	---	17	---	---
Minn.	2,221	1,816	1,383	825	662	495
Iowa	3,935	2,302	1,578	1,546	906	622
Mo.	9,092	8,750	8,318	2,324	2,273	2,198
N. Dak.	4	1	---	6	2	---
S. Dak.	51	27	5	75	41	8
Nebr.	2,959	2,986	2,570	2,195	2,242	1,953
Kans.	5,464	5,310	5,109	2,954	2,908	2,837
Del.	437	425	353	1,668	1,610	1,322
Md.	3,519	3,282	3,095	2,040	1,851	1,700
D. C.	978	983	761	1,538	1,515	1,148
Va.	4,141	4,012	3,921	1,542	1,496	1,464
W. Va.	4,875	4,562	4,449	2,611	2,420	2,339
N. C.	3,146	2,846	2,831	897	804	793
S. C.	1,925	1,751	1,738	1,024	926	915
Ga.	3,491	3,339	3,202	1,130	1,075	1,025
Fla.	4,102	5,160	3,883	2,362	2,840	2,047
Ky.	4,304	4,367	4,348	1,492	1,524	1,528
Tenn.	375	317	250	130	109	86
Ala.	2,428	2,615	2,735	847	918	965
Miss.	665	666	1,252	321	313	573
Ark.	2,362	2,159	2,267	1,176	1,091	1,163
La.	3,006	2,831	3,214	1,363	1,239	1,360
Okla.	716	404	281	290	168	120
Tex.	9,150	8,735	8,723	1,467	1,381	1,360
Mont.	28	32	31	52	58	55
Idaho	7	---	4	14	---	8
Wyo.	397	351	369	1,654	1,427	1,470
Colo.	2,551	2,431	2,355	2,347	2,200	2,097
N. Mex.	671	628	653	1,462	1,266	1,227
Ariz.	953	1,031	1,059	2,171	2,198	2,122
Utah	266	252	259	503	467	471
Nev.	162	140	151	1,558	1,308	1,373
Wash.	3	---	59	2	---	34
Oreg.	2,693	2,735	2,741	2,577	2,561	2,515
Calif.	12,276	12,348	12,274	1,925	1,859	1,777
Total	183,901	173,426	162,434	1,417	1,327	1,234

1/ Compiled from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. 2/ Based on population estimates, by States, January 1, 1938 and 1939, Bureau of Agricultural Economics; April 1, 1940, Bureau of the Census.

Table 6.- Total and per capita disappearance of butter and oleomargarine, United States, 1912-40

Calendar year	Total disappearance		Per capita disappearance		
	Butter	Oleo-margarine	Butter	Oleo-margarine	Total
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	Lb.	Lb.	Lb.
1912	1,584,464	138,754	16.7	1.5	18.2
1913	1,606,310	149,919	16.6	1.6	18.2
1914	1,685,536	138,883	17.2	1.4	18.6
1915	1,731,098	138,805	17.4	1.4	18.8
1916	1,766,500	183,387	17.5	1.8	19.3
1917	1,633,221	283,717	16.0	2.8	18.8
1918	1,443,238	346,851	13.9	3.3	17.2
1919	1,608,021	353,858	15.3	3.4	18.7
1920	1,577,422	363,736	14.8	3.4	18.2
1921	1,757,470	214,628	16.2	2.0	18.2
1922	1,884,131	183,512	17.1	1.7	18.8
1923	1,995,276	226,287	17.9	2.0	19.9
1924	2,053,103	230,480	18.1	2.0	20.1
1925	2,028,728	232,102	17.7	2.0	19.7
1926	2,044,392	240,491	17.5	2.1	19.6
1927	2,064,693	275,728	17.5	2.3	19.8
1928	2,063,305	314,039	17.2	2.6	19.8
1929	2,117,193	352,929	17.4	2.9	20.3
1930	2,134,195	323,262	17.3	2.6	19.9
1931	2,246,516	229,995	18.1	1.9	20.0
1932	2,282,145	201,688	18.3	1.6	19.9
1933	2,254,252	242,378	17.9	1.9	19.8
1934	2,312,040	263,237	18.3	2.1	20.4
1935	2,207,140	379,920	17.3	3.0	20.3
1936	2,135,021	390,995	16.6	3.0	19.6
1937	2,155,591	397,301	16.7	3.1	19.8
1938	2,193,775	385,166	16.8	3.0	19.8
1939	2,313,001	301,215	17.6	2.3	19.9
1940 1/	2/2,299,668	318,535	2/ 17.4	2.4	19.8

Compiled as follows:

Total apparent disappearance -

Butter, computed from data on production and stocks, Agricultural Marketing Service, and foreign trade, Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. Exports include shipments to United States territories.

Oleomargarine, from annual reports of the Commissioner of Internal Revenue. Figures are for quantity withdrawn for general use, tax paid, plus withdrawn free from tax for use of the United States in prisons and other Federal institutions.

Per capita disappearance based on total disappearance and July 1 population estimates.

1/ Preliminary.
2/ Partly estimated.

Table 7.- Oleomargarine: Materials used in manufacture, United States, 1933-40

Item	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
Oleo oil	15,095	21,872	18,227	18,330	12,278	13,411	11,866	14,332
Oleostearine	3,120	3,478	2,612	3,550	3,375	3,282	3,067	3,386
Lard, neutral	8,959	7,486	3,005	2,199	1,748	1,464	1,355	5,100
Oleo stock	829	1,454	2,390	1,930	1,318	1,532	1,042	1,260
Butter	7	11	1	---	---	---	---	---
Other animal fats 1/	---	---	---	---	---	---	69	88
Monostearine	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	76
Total animal	28,010	34,301	26,235	26,009	18,719	19,689	17,399	24,242
Cottonseed oil	17,997	54,778	99,504	108,106	173,617	142,858	98,656	115,946
Soybean oil	7	24	1,740	14,261	31,791	39,885	70,822	87,103
Peanut oil	2,635	2,744	4,369	4,140	2,880	3,593	2,445	1,730
Corn oil	341	4	32	1,238	1,796	566	489	421
Other vegetable oils 2/	---	1	40	---	---	27	12	11
Vegetable gum	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	2
Total domestic vegetable	20,980	57,551	105,685	127,745	210,084	186,929	172,424	205,213
Coconut oil	150,096	123,678	174,315	150,465	73,806	89,520	38,519	21,780
Babassu oil	---	---	1,838	16,114	14,607	11,547	13,942	6,150
Palm-kernel oil	---	---	425	2,401	7,946	4,746	473	---
Palm oil	544	66	3	1,400	1,063	---	1	4
Sesame oil	---	---	77	58	1	---	---	---
Other 3/	---	---	100	456	---	69	---	---
Total foreign vegetable	150,640	123,744	176,758	170,894	97,423	105,882	52,935	27,934
Total fats and oils	199,630	215,596	308,678	324,648	326,226	312,500	242,758	257,389
Milk	58,417	61,903	83,307	76,386	72,846	73,169	58,655	60,961
Salt and other miscellaneous	14,806	16,619	22,520	21,386	19,073	18,235	13,855	13,786
Total	73,223	78,522	105,827	97,772	91,919	91,404	72,510	74,747
Grand total	272,853	294,118	414,505	422,420	418,145	403,904	315,268	332,136

Annual totals on a calendar-year basis are not published by the Bureau of Internal Revenue but are computed by the Bureau of Agricultural Economics from monthly data published in the semiannual cumulations of the Internal Revenue Bulletin. Data for earlier years beginning 1913 are given in Oleomargarine, op. cit., pp. 14-17.

1/ Includes beef fat and oleostearine oil.

2/ Includes cottonseed stearine, soybean stearine, vegetable stearine, and miscellaneous vegetable oil.

3/ Includes curicuri oil, rape oil, rice oil, and sunflower oil.

Table 8.- Oleomargarine: Percentage contributed by principal items to the weight of fats and oils used in manufacture, United States, 1933-40

Item	1933	1934	1935	1936	1937	1938	1939	1940
	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent	Percent
Oleo oil	7.5	10.1	5.9	5.6	3.8	4.3	4.9	5.6
Oleostearine	1.6	1.6	.9	1.1	1.0	1.1	1.3	1.3
Lard, neutral	4.5	3.5	1.0	.7	.5	.5	.6	2.0
Oleo stock	.4	.7	.8	.6	.4	.5	.4	.5
Total animal ...	14.0	15.9	8.6	8.0	5.7	6.4	7.2	9.4
Cottonseed oil ...	9.0	25.4	32.2	33.3	53.2	45.7	40.6	45.0
Soybean oil	1/	1/	.6	4.4	9.8	12.8	29.2	33.8
Peanut oil	1.3	1.3	1.4	1.3	.9	1.1	1.0	.7
Corn oil	.2	1/	1/	.4	.6	.2	.2	.2
Total domestic vegetable	10.5	26.7	34.2	39.4	64.5	59.8	71.0	79.7
Coconut oil	75.2	57.4	56.5	46.4	22.6	28.6	15.9	8.5
Babassu oil	---	---	.6	5.0	4.5	3.7	5.7	2.4
Palm-kernel oil ..	---	---	.1	.7	2.4	1.5	.2	---
Palm oil	.3	1/	1/	.4	.3	---	1/	1/
Total foreign vegetable	75.5	57.4	57.2	52.6	29.8	33.8	21.8	10.9
Total fats and oils	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0	100.0

Based on figures in table 7. Totals include 0.2 percent or less of butter, beef fat, oleostearine oil, monostearine, cottonseed stearine, soybean stearine, vegetable stearine, miscellaneous vegetable oils, vegetable gum, sesame oil, ouricuri oil, rape oil, rice oil, and sunflower oil in certain years. Data for earlier years beginning 1913 are given in Oleomargarine, op. cit., p. 13.

1/ Less than 0.05 percent.

Table 9.- Oleomargarine: Salt and other miscellaneous materials used in manufacture, United States, 1930-40

Calendar year	Salt	Coloring	Sugar	Derivative of glycerin	Lecithin	Soda (benzoate of)	Vitamin concentrate	Margo	Total
	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds	1,000 pounds
1930	27,365	16	---	150	6	103	---	---	27,640
1931	17,266	7	---	191	9	76	---	---	17,549
1932	12,609	3	---	307	3	69	---	---	12,991
1933	14,095	3	85	522	2	99	---	---	14,806
1934	15,725	3	156	634	5	96	---	---	16,619
1935	21,076	3	---	1,222	22	197	---	---	22,520
1936	20,044	2	---	1,148	22	170	---	---	21,386
1937	17,631	1	---	1,235	41	165	1/	---	19,073
1938	16,916	2	---	1,059	92	149	17	---	18,235
1939	12,889	1	---	749	80	122	14	---	13,855
1940	12,727	2	---	823	98	122	13	1	13,786

Compiled from Internal Revenue Bulletin. Data for earlier years beginning 1913 are given in Oleomargarine, op. cit., p. 18.

Table 10.- Oleomargarine: Imports, exports, net imports or net exports, United States, 1930-40

(Net exports are indicated by a minus sign)

Calendar year	Imports			Exports	Net imports or net exports
	From Philippine Islands, free	From other sources	Total 1/		
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
1930	---	---	2	692	- 690
1931	---	---	2	547	- 545
1932	---	---	1	474	- 473
1933	---	---	---	288	- 288
1934	---	---	1	369	- 368
1935	---	---	83	128	- 45
1936	601	125	726	108	618
1937	2,312	150	2,462	163	2,299
1938	2,227	68	2,295	235	2,060
1939	2,503	106	2,609	264	2,345
1940	1,745	19	1,764	1,030	734

Compiled from Foreign Commerce and Navigation of the United States. Imports, by countries, not published prior to June 1935.

1/ 1935-40, imported mostly into Puerto Rico and the Virgin Islands, presumably for consumption in those territories.

Table 11.- Oleomargarine: Average price per pound Chicago, 1930-41

Year	Jan.	Feb.	Mar.	Apr.	May	June	July	Aug.	Sept.	Oct.	Nov.	Dec.	Av.
	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents	Cents
						White, animal fat 1/							
1930	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	19.5	18.7	18.5	18.5	18.5	18.5	17.7	19.0
1931	17.5	15.9	14.0	13.8	12.8	12.5	12.1	12.0	13.6	14.1	14.8	14.9	14.0
1932	14.2	11.2	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.6	10.8	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.2
1933	11.0	9.5	9.2	9.6	10.9	11.0	11.0	11.0	11.0	10.9	9.2	8.5	10.2
1934	8.5	8.8	9.5	8.8	8.5	9.2	9.5	9.5	10.5	11.3	11.5	11.9	9.8
1935	13.4	14.0	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.5	15.0	14.5	14.5	15.7	16.0	16.0	15.1
1936	16.0	16.0	16.0	15.8	14.5	14.0	14.0	14.9	15.3	15.5	15.5	15.6	15.3
1937	16.4	16.5	16.5	16.5	16.4	15.4	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.6
1938	15.0	14.5	14.5	14.5	13.8	13.4	14.5	15.7	15.5	15.0	14.9	14.2	14.6
1939	14.0	14.0	14.0	14.0	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	12.4	12.4	12.8	12.0	13.3
1940	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	12.0	11.8	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.8
1941	11.8	12.0											
						Nut 2/							
1930	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	17.0	16.0	16.9
1931	16.0	15.5	14.0	13.8	12.2	12.0	10.2	10.5	11.2	12.0	12.0	12.6	12.7
1932	11.8	9.2	8.9	8.5	8.5	9.3	8.4	8.3	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.8
1933	8.0	7.5	7.2	7.5	8.7	9.0	9.0	9.0	9.0	8.8	7.6	7.5	8.2
1934	7.5	7.8	8.5	8.1	8.3	9.5	9.5	9.5	9.9	10.0	10.0	10.8	9.1
1935	11.6	12.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	13.5	12.4	12.0	11.9	12.4	12.1	12.1	12.6
1936	11.5	11.5	11.5	11.7	11.1	11.0	11.2	11.9	12.5	13.0	13.0	13.8	12.0
1937 3/	15.0	15.0	14.4	14.0	13.9	12.9	12.5	12.2	11.8	---	---	---	4/13.5
1938 3/	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	---	9.0	---
1939	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.5	8.0	8.0	8.4	8.5	10.1	10.6	9.9	9.1	8.9
1940	8.6	8.4	8.2	8.4	8.5	8.5	8.2	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.0	8.2
1941	8.3	8.5											
						Domestic, vegetable							
1936 5/	---	---	---	16.5	14.0	13.0	14.2	14.9	15.3	15.8	16.0	16.4	4/15.1
1937	16.5	16.5	16.6	16.5	16.4	15.4	15.0	15.5	15.2	15.0	15.1	15.5	15.8
1938	15.5	15.0	15.1	15.5	14.8	15.4	16.2	16.4	16.0	15.8	15.4	14.8	15.5
1939	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.9	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.7
1940	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	15.0	14.8	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.5	14.8
1941	14.5	14.5											

Compiled from The National Provisioner. Average of weekly quotations.

1/ Quoted in 1-pound cartons, rolls, or prints, January 1930-May 13, 1939.

2/ Quoted in 1-pound cartons, January 1930-September 22, 1937.

3/ Prices not available, October 1937-November 1938.

4/ 9-month average.

5/ Not reported prior to week ended April 18, 1936.

Table 12.- Wholesale prices of fats and oils: Index numbers, February 1939 and 1940, December-February 1940-41 (1924-29 = 100)

Group	Feb. 1939	Feb. 1940	1940-41 Dec.	1940-41 Jan.	1940-41 Feb.
Eight domestic fats and oils 1/	81	87	91	87	88
Eight domestic fats and oils	58	62	64	62	63
All fats and oils (27 items)	60	67	70	67	68
Grouped by origin					
Animal fats	57	62	69	63	64
Marine animal oils	67	90	87	89	93
Vegetable oils, domestic	66	70	61	65	65
Vegetable oils, foreign	75	91	92	95	96
Grouped by use					
Butter, unadjusted	58	66	78	69	68
Butter, adjusted 2/	56	64	71	68	66
Lard	50	47	34	40	47
Food fats, other	66	69	68	71	70
Soap fats	65	68	61	66	66
Drying oils	76	100	89	95	95
Miscellaneous oils	67	102	84	84	85

1/ 1910-14 = 100. 2/ Adjusted for typical seasonal variation.

Table 13.- Prices of specified oil-bearing materials, February 1939 and 1940, December-February 1940-41

Item	Unit	Feb. 1939	Feb. 1940	1940-41 Dec.	1940-41 Jan.	1940-41 Feb.
		Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.	Dol.
Castor beans, Brazilian, ship't., c.& f., New York	Ton	---	---	51.00	51.00	51.00
Copra, bags, f.o.b. Pacific Coast	100 lb.	1.71	1.76	1.42	1.71	1.82
Cottonseed, Dallas	Ton	20.64	29.63	26.94	1/26.20	---
Flaxseed, No. 1, Minneapolis	Bu.	1.92	2.14	1.64	1.78	1.75
Peanuts, shelled, Runners No. 1, S.E. mills	100 lb.	5.20	5.38	5.05	5.12	5.25
Soybeans, No. 2 Yellow, Chicago	Bu.	.82	1.06	.95	1.01	.95

Compiled from Oil, Paint and Drug Reporter, Daily Trade Bulletin (Chicago), Daily Market Record (Minneapolis), and reports of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Preliminary.

Table 14.- Price per ton of specified oil-cake meals, February 1939 and 1940, December-February 1940-41

Item 1/	Feb.		1940-41		
	1939	1940	Dec.	Jan.	Feb.
	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars	Dollars
Copra meal, Los Angeles	23.90	21.55	22.20	22.40	24.40
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Memphis	21.50	29.80	28.95	27.85	24.45
Cottonseed meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	27.30	35.90	35.25	34.50	31.25
Linseed meal, 37 percent protein, Minneapolis	38.75	31.25	28.90	29.50	28.40
Linseed meal, 34 percent protein, New York	2/41.30	38.00	26.60	25.40	23.90
Peanut meal, 45 percent protein, f.o.b. S.E. mills.	20.69	33.17	22.70	21.94	20.69
Soybean meal, 41 percent protein, Chicago	24.70	29.95	29.60	29.75	26.60

Compiled from records of the Agricultural Marketing Service.

1/ Bagged, carlots, except for peanut meal.

2/ 30-32 percent protein.

Table 15.- Oleomargarine: Production and materials used in manufacture, United States, January 1939 and 1940, November-January 1940-41

Item	Jan.		1940-41 1/		
	1939	1940	Nov.	Dec.	Jan.
	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.	1,000 lb.
Production:					
Colored	120	150	278	240	2/ 412
Uncolored	30,295	29,209	29,724	32,217	33,618
Total 3/	30,415	29,359	30,002	32,457	34,030
Materials used:					
Oleo oil	1,187	1,144	1,345	1,477	1,788
Oleostearine	232	265	263	301	227
Lard, neutral	107	241	406	776	777
Oleo stock	131	120	107	156	158
Monostearine	---	---	19	19	16
Total animal	1,657	1,770	2,140	2,729	2,966
Cottonseed oil	9,884	10,077	10,908	13,107	13,451
Soybean oil	4,811	8,973	9,257	8,549	9,460
Peanut oil	219	166	157	182	200
Corn oil	119	84	17	34	37
Cottonseed stearine	---	---	---	1	---
Soybean stearine	---	---	1	---	---
Total domestic, vegetable	15,033	19,300	20,340	21,873	23,148
Coconut oil	7,245	2,051	1,664	1,527	1,281
Babassu oil	712	692	56	14	---
Palm-kernel oil	122	---	---	---	---
Total foreign, vegetable	8,079	2,743	1,720	1,541	1,281
Total fats and oils	24,769	23,813	24,200	26,143	27,395
Milk	5,856	5,696	5,544	6,034	6,227
Salt and other miscellaneous	1,394	1,307	1,209	1,341	1,353

Compiled from Internal Revenue records and Internal Revenue Bulletin.

1/ Preliminary.

2/ Includes manufacturers' returns which were not available for prior reports.

3/ Total of unrounded numbers.